

## Poetry.

## THE FARMER'S WIFE.

From out the rosy land of dreams  
She comes at early morning;  
The dew upon the meadow gleams,  
Fair as a bride's adorning.

Aroma from the waving pines,  
And fields from blooming clover;  
The noisy brook that sings and shines,  
With willows bending over.

The Eastern sky grows all aflame,  
As though, to one beholding,  
The gold and sapphire clouds that came  
Were heaven's gates unfolding.

But all this glory stands apart,  
Nor charms her with its beauty,  
For care sits heavy on her heart,  
Where falls the line of duty.

The cows await the milking time  
With soft and patient lowing;  
The sturdy farmer, in his prime,  
Must hasten to his mowing.

His wife must speed the morn's repast,  
And work with nimble fingers,  
For farmers all, from first to last,  
Make hay while sunshine lingers.

And when the meal is o'er, the pails  
Of foaming milk are waiting,  
With fragrance caught from sunny vales,  
To future joys relating.

The cream lies thick, like cloth of gold,  
Where shining pans are brimming,  
Their riches gathered fold on fold,  
All ready for the skimming.

Then, later, as in olden days,  
With much of stir and flutter,  
By weary hands the dasher plays,  
And wins the golden butter.

And so the day goes on, and on,  
No time for rest or pleasure;  
"A woman's work is never done,"  
Is true in fullest measure.

And as the sun sinks in the West,  
And day grows into even,  
Weary and worn she goes to rest,  
And almost longs for heaven.

—Lavilla E. Allen, in Good Housekeep-  
ing.

## Farm Notes.

## PASTURE IN ORCHARDS.

With trees and grass both drawing on the soil the grass cannot make the richest feed. The shade of the trees prevents the full development of the naturally rich juices in the grass, and if cows fill themselves on this innutritious food they will need a grain ration to keep up the flow of milk.

## GREEN CORN COBS.

The cob of green sweet corn has considerable value as food. Until the corn ripens much that should go to making the grain is stored in the cob. Cows eat them greedily and even the cob of green corn is an improvement on their pasture feed at this season. The husks are also sweet and nutritious while green.

## MILK AND BUTTER.

The price of milk and butter naturally have some relation to each other, and thus the bogus butter manufacturer has worked against the milkman. It requires on the average eight or nine quarts of milk to produce a pound of butter. Hence milk sold at four cents wholesale cannot be made into butter at less than thirty to thirty-five cents per pound.

## COWS CHOKING WITH APPLES.

It is the greediest of cows, and these are always the best, which are most apt to choke with fallen fruit. Even they are not liable to injury if not fed when ravenously hungry and given plenty of time. It is mainly the haste with which fruit surreptitiously obtained is swallowed that induces danger. If a cow is choking distend her mouth with some solid substance, and then with the hand remove the obstruction.

## SAVING GRAIN FOR FOWLS.

The rakings of wheat, oats and rye are not often worth thrashing, at least to mix with the good grain. As good a plan as any is to put these by themselves and feed in the straw to fowls. Feed it in a clean place, and the exercise of scratching among the straw for scattering grain will keep the fowls healthy. In whole grain hens gorge themselves by eating too rapidly. This may be a good way to fatten them but it is not best for the egg production.

## PEKIN DUCKS AND WATER.

Unlike most kinds of ducks, the Pekin variety is injured by too free indulgence in water. Many are killed outright, or so lamed with rheumatism as to be worthless, from inattention to this peculiarity. In fact, though ducks like water, yet too much cold water will harm any kind when young and tender. Drawing water directly from a cold well for them to bathe in is always harmful. They will thrive better when small with only plenty of water to drink.

## UTILIZING REFUSE POTATOES.

Small unripe potatoes and potato parings are often a nuisance to the housewife. They are often given to the cows, but are poor feed for milk. In fact a raw potato is poor food for anything. If cooked they make a very fair Summer food for pigs, and with the addition of a little meal will fatten them rapidly. The potato parings are much better than the small potatoes. There is more of the nutriment of the potato than in the centre.

## BARTLETT PEARS.

The Bartlett is a variety of pears especially liable to overbear, and an overloaded tree is pretty sure to blight. Go over it and select all the inferior specimens, picking them off, throwing the poorest to the pigs, and putting a few of the hardest in a dark room in a warm place where they will ripen into fairly good eating. The remainder will be enough better to pay, but all should be gathered before ripening. The color is much improved by ripening in a dark drawer in a warm room.

## SEEDING GRASS WITHOUT GRAIN.

Wherever Winter grain is sown it is a common practice of farmers to sow grass (not clover) seed in the fall, and let both grow together. Good success in seeding with timothy, redtop and orchard grass is obtained in this way. But if winter grain is not to be grown the sooner the grass seed is sown after the seed bed is prepared the better. There is no necessity of waiting until the usual time for sowing Winter grain. All the growth the grass makes in the fall is so much preparation to enable it to endure Winter freezing without injury.

## KEEPING PIGS IN ORCHARDS.

It is desirable in keeping pigs in orchards to have them in as many different lots as possible. This is especially true when sows with litters of pigs constitute the stock. Movable pigpens, made so as to be taken apart and put together again not only accomplish this object but enable the owner to thoroughly fertilize different parts. After the pigs have been kept under one tree a week or so, remove them and their pen to another. In this way the thrift of both trees and pigs is made certain. Only the sows need be confined. The small pigs may be given free range to pick up fallen fruit until they gradually wean themselves.

## GOOD FRUIT FOR EVAPORATION.

From the glut of unsaleable evaporated fruit which prevailed so long last year and into this season, fruit growers may learn a valuable lesson. It is to use only the best, or at least good fruit for evaporating purposes. It is often said that poor, wormy or otherwise inferior fruit may be used for drying with no chance of detection. But it does make a difference in quality of the product, as any one may know by a moment's reflection. If the consumer cannot detect poor dried fruit by appearance he is apt to reject it altogether, thus permanently injuring the fruit-growing business. In the great amount of fruit now thrown upon the market it would be a misfortune equally for producer and consumer to have its evaporated product discredited.

## ABSORBENTS IN STABLES.

In hot weather the droppings of animals confined in stables ferment very quickly, and therefore absorbents are necessary, not only to save waste but for the comfort and health of animals. Something is wanted, not merely to hold liquid excrement from waste but for the comfort and health of animals. Straw makes good bedding, but is next to worthless for this purpose. Dry earth is the best absorbent, and it may be got anywhere on much traveled roads, and in the country from the fields. When returned to the field as it should be, the dry earth will be found an excellent fertilizer. A very thin covering of earth is enough and the manure may be scraped in

heaps so as to leave a similar surface to cover. Coal ashes will answer the same purpose but are not so good as dry earth.

## THE NATIVITY OF PLANTS.

Spinach is a Persian plant.  
Horseradish is a native of England.  
Melons were found originally in Asia.

Filberts came from Greece.  
Quinces came from Corinth.  
The turnip came from Rome.  
The peach came from Persia.  
Sage is a native of the south of Europe.

Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.  
The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons came from Damascus.  
The nasturtium came from Peru.  
The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.  
Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.  
The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.  
Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.

The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China.  
The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as also is the nutmeg.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.  
Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Asparagus was a wild seacoast plant, and is native of Great Britain.

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SEVEN ACRES HARVESTED, Shelled, Cleaned and put in Sacks, Ready for Market, in One Day, at a Cost of about TWO CENTS PER BUSHEL. One Man and Two Horses with the Machine can do the Work Easily, Rapidly and Effectually.

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Goldsboro, N. C.

22-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior  
FORSYTH COUNTY, } Court.

Emil Magnus & Thomas Lloyd,  
trading as Lloyd & Magnus,

vs. David Darby, Benjamin F. Darby,  
by & Phillip Darby, trading as  
Darby & Co.

The Defendants above named will take notice, That an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Forsyth County for the purpose of setting aside two chattel mortgages executed by J. B. Burch to the Defendants Darby & Co., and dated respectively February 4th, 1884, and February 5th, 1885, and of recovering of the Defendants the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-seven (\$197) Dollars, with interest; and the said Defendants will further take notice, that they are required to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday in September, at the Court House of said county, in Winston, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 11th day of August, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER,  
Clerk of Superior Court.  
J. L. PATTERSON, Atty. for Plaintiffs.  
28-6w.

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A valuable Remedy for the Cure and Relief of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Cramp Colic, Kidney Complaint, Gravel in Bladder, Pains in Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lamé or Stiff Back, Bruises, Sprains, Nettlerash, Poison Oak, Itch, Frost Bites, etc.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
J. E. GILMER,  
Wholesale Agent,  
WINSTON, N. C.  
21-9m]

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Retail set of 48 Springs, \$5.00.  
Apply to

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INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

This Company has been  
in successful operation  
for Sixteen Years.

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CHAS. ROOT, Sec. and Treas.  
P. COWPER, Adjuster.  
Feb. 10-1y.

## —A. C. VOGLER,—



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PERSONS DESIRING THE BEST FORAGE PLANT in use, to my knowledge, can secure seed of me by mail in bags, at 40 cents per pound, postage paid. The RAT TAIL, PEARL, or Egyptian Millet. I have grown it 30 years. It is unrivalled for cows, and totally different from German Millet and milo maize for green forage purposes on account of the numerous ten-day cuttings afforded. A small plot will keep a cow.

I believe this a typical silo plant. Address all communications and orders to  
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MY BULL "BUCK," two and a half years old, very kind, fine form, sire "Joe Donovan," Full Blood Jersey; dam Full Blood Devon, of the celebrated Holt Stock at Haw River.

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on my Farm, During the Season.

CALF INSURED FOR \$2.50.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

J. C. SHUTT.

3-3m.  
With Cotton at Eight and a Half Cents, Poor Crops and Bad Prices,

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1, 1885.

The situation of our Farmers, and more especially of those in the Eastern Counties, is a serious one. With cotton at 8½ cents and everything else in the same proportion, it is doubtful whether our people can make cotton at all with the old method. Thousands of thoughtful men all through the South are considering earnestly this question: WHAT SHALL BE DONE? With prices of their products way down and the prices of all they buy not reduced in the same proportion, what shall be done to feed the family, buy clothes and send the children to school during this New Year? All this time sensible men are cutting down every expense and resolving that they will make more at home. Milk, meat, vegetables must be made in larger quantities and groceries saved; corn, oats and grass must be provided for the horses, cows and hogs. High-priced fertilizers and every extra thing are entirely out of the question. The wise man will buy the cheapest and best ingredients only and make fertilizers at home this year.

At this time, THE NORTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY, an exclusively North Carolina Company, working nothing but North Carolina material, wants to inform the prudent men just described how they can help themselves and help a home enterprise by buying LIME PHOSPHATE, the cheapest Phosphate ever sold in North Carolina. It is to the interest of every farmer in North Carolina to write to the NORTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY at Raleigh, N. C., and learn how to save money and make a good fertilizer that will make a good crop at a very low price. 1-3ms.

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15-1y.

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